Wm. L. Boaton

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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To the PRINTER *of the* PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

OBSERVING with regret that since the appearance of the prevailing epidemic in Philadelphia, very great exertions have been made to revive the unfounded opinion of the Yellow Fever being an imported diſeaſe; and that in conſequence of this error, the moſt effectual means of preventing the progreſs of this diſeaſe have been neglected; I am induced to offer the following view of the influence of climate, ſituation and conſtitution, on fevers, to the conſideration of the public, that they may be competent to judge for themſelves on a ſubject, which is ſo highly eſſential to their ſafety and welfare.

I am, ſir, with reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
J. S. GILLIAM.

A View of the Influence of Climate, Situation and Conſtitution, on Fevers.

THE difference of fevers very much depends on the difference of climate and ſituation. Intermittents and remittents chiefly prevail within the tropics, and in thoſe regions of the temperate zones, where the heats are the greateſt, and which abound the moſt with putrid vegetable matter and ſtagnant water.

They are more frequent in the lower parts of Hungary, where the heat of the ſummer is very intenſe, and the country frequently overflown by the numerous rivers which interſect it, than in any other climate of Europe, and are alſo moſt prevalent in the warm and moiſt ſituations of Aſia, Africa and America, eſpecially along the banks of the Burrampooter and Ganges, of the Gambia;—in the Weſt-Indies, and in the lower parts of Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolina's, Georgia, the Florida's, and Bonaviſta. But as the temperature of different places depends on their ſituation as well as their proximity to the equator, and intermittents and remittents ariſe from the exhalations of putrid vegetable matter, or ſtagnant water; they may occur in any country where there are low and moiſt grounds, and the putrefactive proceſs is not counteracted by the coldneſs of the climate. Accordingly, they are not uncommon in the Fenny counties of England, but very ſeldom or never appear in the more elevated or cold ſituations either of this, or of the adjacent and more northerly country of Scotland.

The Yellow Fever is a higher degree of a remittent, and of courſe requiring a warmer atmoſphere with a more highly putrid ſtate of water and vegetable matter, than the latter, only originates within the tropics, and in the low, filthy and unventilated ſituations of temperate climates, towards the cloſe of ſummer, or beginning of autumn, and eſpecially after a long continuance of dry and ſultry weather, when a degree of heat may be very readily generated in ſuch ſituations as intenſe, and equally as noxious as that of the tropics; and I am perfectly ſatisfied, that this fatal diſeaſe may with certainty be prevented by due ventilation, cleanlineſs, and more particularly by frequently watering thoſe ſituations, which are moſt favorable to its productions.

On the contrary, as we recede from the torrid zone towards the poles, and particularly; in cold and elevated ſituations, fevers aſſume a more continued form, and are more frequently contagious than in the warmer latitudes and ſituations.

The inflammatory, the nervous, and the jail fever, are more common in cold, than in hot climates and ſituations, and the nervous and the jail fever are, I am perſuaded, the only forms of fever, which are either contagious, or ariſe from the effluvia of animal matter.

The inflammatory fever, as far as I can judge from the reſult of my own experience and obſervation, is never infectious, and the intermittent, remittent, and the yellow fever, are not only not contagious, but they are ſo entirely the effect of the heat of particular climates, ſituations and ſeaſons, that that the yellow fever, the higheſt degree of theſe diſeaſes, has never prevailed beyond the 50th degree of northern latitude, and in the late inſtances of its occurrence in North-America, it has not only been moſt violent in hot weather, and uniformly yielded to the approach of winter; but it has never extended from the towns in which it has originated into the neighbouring country or villages.

We are alſo informed by Doctor Lind, that the exceſſive heat of the weather produced the yellow fever in the year 1765, at Penſacola, and that it chiefly raged in the fort, where the ſoldiers barracks were ſheltered from the ſea breeze by the walls of the fort, and were of courſe very ſultry and unhealthy, and that, notwithſtanding its fatal rage in theſe ſituations, ſuch as lived on board the ſhips in the harbour eſcaped it. Nay, even in Jamaica, one of the moſt unhealty of the Weſt India iſlands, the removal of a patient with a fever into another air, often abates the moſt alarming ſymptoms of this diſeaſe; and when it became an object of conſideration before the lord's commiſſioners of trade and plantations, whether the yellow fever was contagious or not, it was the opinion of thoſe beſt informed with regard to this ſubject, that there was no infection from the yellow fever in that iſland.

Nor do I regard the remarkable inſtance mentioned by Doctor Lind of the infectious nature of the yellow fever, and of its being imported into Philadelphia by wearing apparel and linen, as this is not a fact mentioned by the doctor on his own authority, but on that of another perſon; and it is ſurely leſs improbable that the author of this communication was miſtaken, than that nature ſhould ſo far violate the uniformity of her operations, as to render that a contagious diſeaſe in America, which was not ſo in the Weſt-Indies.

As far as we can judge from analogy, the ſmall-pox, the meaſles, and the jail fever, are always contagious, and as far as they are affected by the ſtate of the air, heat is rather unfavorable than otherwiſe to their propagation.

With regard to the effect of conſtitution on fevers, as theſe diſeaſes more frequently occur between the ages of 15 and 45, than at any other period of life, there can be no doubt that vigor prediſpoſes to their occurrence, and the moſt vigorous and robuſt moſt frequently fall victims to theſe diſeaſes; but I am convinced that this is not the principal cauſe why Europeans are more liable to the diſeaſes of warm climates than the natives.

This circumſtance ariſes from a law of the animal economy, whereby impreſſions, by the frequency of their repetition, either entirely loſe their effect, or have their activity very much diminiſhed.

The inhabitants of tropical climates for inſtance are almoſt entirely exempted from the yellow fever, whilſt the European, or North-American, migrating to thoſe climates, very readily falls a victim to this diſeaſe: and it is only upon this principle, that we can account for the exemption of the Weſt-Indians from this diſeaſe, in the late inſtances of its appearance in North-America. Nor does it appear, that temperance alone has the effect of preventing this fatal diſeaſe. Anciently, indeed, we are told that Palamedes averted a peſtilential diſeaſe from the Grecian army by temperance and exerciſe, but it is not probable that theſe preventives can have any effect, except in contagious fevers, where from indolence, and of courſe many being crouded together, a diſeaſe may occaſionally be generated, which exerciſe and a free circulation of air might have prevented.

October 1, 1797.

RACES at Gary's,
In Prince George,

WILL commence the ſecond Wedneſday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, except that a three year old may carry a catch; the ſubſcription now amounts to One Hundred and Thirty Dollars, and expect will be more by the time of the races.

The firſt day, two thirds of the ſubſcription money to be run for, two mile heats.

The ſecond day, the balance, mile heats, with a catch on each.

The third day, an Elegant Gold Watch SEAL, and KEY, mile heats, weight for age, value Sixty Dollars, the entrance will be proportioned according to the number of Horſes that ſtart.

The Horſes to be entered the preceding evening, with the Tavern keeper.

B. MOODY.
Prince George, September 18, 1797. (4)

Highway Robbery.

ON the evening of the 12th inſtant, JAMES ROPER, who had in his care a ſum of money belonging to the ſubſcriber amounting to about 190 dollars, in French crowns and dollars, was ſtopped in Pride's Old Field, and robbed of the ſame, together with a few articles of merchandize, by three Negroes, one of which has ſince been apprehended, who ſays he had only a ſmall part of the money, about 25 dollars—the other two got the remainder, and I am told are lurking about Peterſburg. One of them is named Peter, the property of Mr. Samuel Davies, and the other named Dick, the property of Mr. Baldwin Pearce. Theſe two Negroes, I am informed, are notorious rogues, and are well known as ſuch by moſt of the inhabitants of Peterſburg. I will give any perſon one fourth of whatever part of the money he may recover from theſe two fellows, on its being lodged with the Printer at Petersburg.

MICHAEL MONTGOMERY.
Caſwell county, N. C. Sept. 23, 1797. 3*

COMMITTED to the jail of Suſſex county, on the 6th day of May laſt, a Negro Man Slave, who ſays his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M'Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the ſaid Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an oznaburg ſhirt very much worn, and had with him a ſnuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a ſcar on his left hand, occaſioned by a burn. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.
Suſſex, July 6, 1797. (eo2m)

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county, at the Courthouſe, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt 1797.

John McRae, Complainant.
againſt
Samuel Watkins, William Worſham, and Joſeph Wells, Defendants. } In Chancery.

BY conſent of the parties by their attornies, leave is given the Defendants Worſham and Wells, to file their anſwer to the Complainant's bill which they now do, and have not denied the allegations in the ſaid bill; and the Defendant Watkins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Watkins is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant by his Council: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of November Court next, and anſwer the bill of the Complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted for two months ſucceſſively in ſome public newſpaper publiſhed in the Town of Peterſburg, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,
(eo2m) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

* * *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

John & William Bell,
Have juſt received, their
SPRING ASSORTMENT,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING
GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every deſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbreilas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.
Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

ANDREW PARKS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.
Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

D. MACKENZIE,
Has FOR SALE,
Next door to the POST-OFFICE,
Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA
BAR-IRON.
WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.
Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

John Ellis,
HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable
European and Eaſt-India
GOODS,
Which he is determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.
Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

Currie & Pumfrey,
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;
RICHMOND.
HAVING commenced buſineſs in the houſe next door to Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Gallego's—Reſpectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

They have ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes, all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

They have alſo for ſale, the
NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,
By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.
Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

PARIS, Auguſt 5.

The arrival of Angereau, whoſe aid-de-camp has been at Paris ſince yeſterday, is this moment announced. For what purpoſe he has been ordered here, will ſoon appear.

The directory are ſaid to have held a very ſtormy ſitting laſt night.

The report of the ſuſpenſion of the negociations at Liſle, gains ground. The negociators, they ſay, have ſhewn much confidence, eſteem, and reciprocal cordiality in their conferences, but bound by their inſtructions, they are very far at preſent from drawing towards the concluſion of the treaty; it is even looked upon as impoſſible, if the directory do not abate the pretenſions which it has advanced. What are to expect, if it be true, as we have reaſon to believe, that a member of government has been heard to ſay, "It is only the royaliſt faction which is deſirous of a peace with England."

According to private letters from Italy, the negociation there meets with many difficulties, and that which appears moſt inſuperable is the clauſe ſtipulating the integrity of the Germanic body. The manner in which the Emperor has taken poſſeſſion of the Germanic body, has offended our government, and the conferences have been on the point of being broken off, and hoſtilities recommencing. Fortunately this reſolution was not carried into effect, and the negociation ſtill continues. The project which has been ſuſpected to be entertained of diſſolving the national repreſentation by force, while it gave our enemies hopes of witneſſing an internal commotion, re-animated their hopes and increaſed their pretenſions.

It was yeſterday reported, that Hoche had written on the 29th inſt. to the miniſter at war, a letter, in which he gives in his reſignation as general of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

On the following day, the ſame general perſiſted in his reſignation, and demanded a paſſport to go to Switzerland.

What may lead us to ſuſpect the truth of this reſignation, is, that the reaſons aſſigned for it, do not appear ſufficient. It is ſaid, for inſtance, that after having given orders, to the army to march againſt Paris, and after having prepared them for this expedition, the countermand of the order produced ſo bad an effect, that the general, diſcontented, would not commit himſelf to the chance of new inſtances of irreſolution, and conſequently freſh murders.

The diviſion from general Joubart have preſented a violent addreſs to the directory.

The extract from the report of Pichegru, in which he addreſſes himſelf to the armies of the republic, has been poſted up with the greateſt ſucceſs in the department of marine, and the ſoldiers have appeared to hear with ſatisfaction the voice of him who has ſo often led them to victory and who has always ſhewn himſelf ſparing of the blood of Frenchmen. In ſhort, thoſe who have ſent for the troops, if they are well acquainted with the circumſtances which have attempted the march of the different corps, may now learn, that their attempt would have failed in more than one particular.

On the 18th of July laſt, the Emperor cauſed it to be notified to the diet at Ratiſbon, that he was about to conclude a definitive and ſeparate treaty with the French republic, which gave much uneaſineſs to the diet at large. This news is confirmed in a private letter from Ratiſbon.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of Auguſt 2.

A meſſage was read from the directory. It announces, that it has given orders for the iſſue of the expences of the 1ſt decade of Thermidor, which amount to 20 millions. The produce of the receipts of the departments amounts only to ſix millions, leaving a deficit of 14 millions, without including in that ſum the expences of growing intereſt. The receipts of the whole month of Thermidor will only amount to 23 millions. "All theſe facts," continues the directory, "prove the inſufficiency of the preſent means. We have commiſſioned the miniſter of finance to lay before us a report on the revenue and expenditure of the ſtate, and on the means of eſtabliſhing a juſt balance between them. We annex this to our meſſage, and requeſt you to take it into conſideration."

The council ordered the meſſage and the report to be printed, and to be referred to a committee after being read.

The preſident announced to the council that an infinity of very important objects claimed their attention, and that the ſitting of the next day would open at noon.

Sitting of Auguſt 4.

Delarne.—"I come in the name of your committee of inſpectors, to make the report which you required on the march of the troops.

"It reſults from the information that we have procured:

1. That from 26 to 27,000 men have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, inſtead of 9000, as was ſtated by Gen. Hoche.

2. That this force directed its march towards Paris.

3. That a formidable train of artillery followed this force, which was to be encamped at St. Denis, Etampes, and the circumjacent places.

4. That the extraordinary expenſe incurred by this march had exhauſted the funds of the receivers in the departments, and particularly that of Marne, whence they had exacted the ſum of 40,600 livres in ſpecie.

5. That forced requiſitions were levied, for want of billets, and conſiderable depredations committed.

"The minds of theſe troops have been miſled and ſeduced. All the ſoldiers and officers prefer the moſt abſurd and the moſt injurious acculations againſt the legiſlative body. Libels are diſperſed thro' the armies; the Friend of the Laws, and the Centinel, are the only journals that reach them. Notwithſtanding the ardour to make a retrogade movement, a great number of troops ſtill continue their march to Paris, by order of Gen. Hoche, and in ſpite of the oppoſition of Gen Feering, who received a counter order from the miniſter of war.

"The legion called the Franks, which was formed in contradiction to the law, has diſbanded itſelf, and diſperſed about the country. The corps who received orders to retreat, repair to Paris in ſmall parties, and without regimentals. Citizen Leſage appears to have taken a great part in all theſe manœuvres. A Chartres 500 banditti have been provided with arms and ammunition. Paris is filled with foreigners, who are thirſting for blood and pillage.

"The armies deliberate, correſpond with each other, paſs reſolutions, and iſſue proclamations, with which all France is inundated. What has the government done to prevent all theſe abuſes?

The reporter without entering into long reflections, propoſed to ſend a meſſage to the directory, to aſk them—

1. Whether they have received the particulars which they promiſed, of the troops? They ſhall be called upon to give an anſwer in 3 days.

2. What meaſures they have taken to ſtop the violation of the 275th article of the conſtitution, which forbids the armed force to deliberate?

The council adopted theſe propoſitions and ordered the report to be printed.

LONDON, Auguſt 8.

Yeſterday evening, a little before ſeven o'clock, Lord Grenville Leviſon, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, landed at Dover from Calais, and immediately proceeded for town, where he arrived early this morning. His lordſhip is ſuppoſed to have brought over ſome very important communications from Lord Malmeſbury.

We are enabled to ſtate, upon the beſt authority, that the Dutch fleet have never quitted the Texel, nor admiral Duncan his ſtation. The captain of the Circe, who brought the account, was deceived by making his obſervations to the north of the Texel, when the Engliſh fleet is ſtationed to the ſouth of that river.

Yeſterday at one o'clock we received by expreſs, Paris Journals to the 5th inſtant inclusive. We immediately ſtopped the preſs to communicate the ſubſtance of their contents, which our readers will find fully detailed in our paper of this day.

The contents of theſe papers, which are extremely important, juſtify all the reflections which we have lately had occaſion to make on the internal ſtate of France, and the views of the different parties in that diſtracted country.

It appears from the debates of the councils, that the ſtatement given by the directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally falſe. Inſtead of nine thouſand men, ſaid to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, the detachment amounted to between twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven thouſand men! Nor was this force intended, as the directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was ſelected, as we ſuppoſed, for the expreſs purpoſe of overawing, if not of diſſolving the legiſlative body. The ſoldiers indeed, whoſe minds had been poiſoned by emiſſaries from Paris, and by the Jacobin Journals, which were the only papers they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march and uttered the groſſeſt calumnies againſt the two councils. And notwithſtanding the order received from the miniſter of war to return to the ſtation which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their general, Hoche, who has by this act openly hoiſted the ſtandard of rebellion.

The directory alſo appears to have effectually ſecured the protection of the army of Italy. Addreſſes have been received from two more diviſions of that army, which breathe the rankeſt ſpirit of jacobiniſm; vow implicit obedience, not to the conſtitution, but to the directory; and devote their enemies to inſtant deſtruction. Theſe addreſſes, though the very act of deliberation by which they were preceded was a direct violation of a conſtitutional proviſion, have been publiſhed by the directory, who have, in conſequence, been called on by the council of five hundred to account for their conduct.

Meanwhile a formidable force, ſuppoſed to amount to 40,000 men, has arrived at Paris in ſmall parties; ſo that there can be little doubt but the directory will ſet the legiſlative body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the conſtitution.

Mallet du Pan, to his honour be it ſpoken, is purſued with unrelenting animoſity by the French government. He has been compelled to leave Mora for Fribourg, and it is ſuppoſed will be ultimately obliged to ſeek for refuge in England.

Reports prevailed at Paris, that the negotiation at Liſle was ſuſpended, from the exorbitant pretenſions of the directory, who are even ſaid to have openly declared that "the royaliſt faction alone is deſirous of a peace with England." What foundation there is for ſuch a report, it is not poſſible for us to ſay.

Our Weymouth letter received yeſterday, mentions a report which prevailed there of an engagement having taken place between Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron and a French 74 gun ſhip, in which that gallant officer is ſtated to have loſt his life, but that the enemy's ſhip was captured. We ſtate this entirely on the authority of the Weymouth letter, which merely records the report of the day. The account has received no confirmation this morning.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Neſtor, Capt. Rogers, from Curracoa. Juſt before he ſailed, which was on the 26th of Auguſt, a ſloop had arrived there from Leguira with the news of an inſurrection on the Spaniſh main—and that the Inſurgents had taken the fort at Leguira. Their object, it ſeems, is to obtain a free trade upon ſimilar footing with other ports belonging to European powers. Their plan is extenſive, has been long in agitation, and is well digeſted.

Capt. Rogers has no doubt of the above intelligence, for he converſed with ſeveral gentlemen on the ſubject, who were on the Main at the time of the exploſion.

Yeſterday arrived in this city from Quebec, the hon. LADY JOHNSON, Lady of his Excellency Sir John Johnſon, Governor General of the Upper Canada, accompanied by her two daughters.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.

By capt. Dixon, of the brig Fox, anchored yeſterday off Fort Johnſon, we have the following information:—

That previous to his ſailing from the Havannah, a packet arrived from Cadiz with diſpatches to the Governor, to prepare themſelves to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour.—Freſt preparations were making there:

That Santhonax, our friendly ALLY, had arrived at the Havannah from the Cape, to demand a convoy to carry him to France; that a frigate was granted him for the purpoſe, and he was to ſail on the 18th inſtant.

That American veſſels were arriving in great numbers at the Havannah, and condemned as ſoon as they arrived, and the cargoes taken and ſold to the higheſt bidders; it makes no odds where they were bound to, whether to French or Engliſh ports.

Extracts from the Log-Book of the ſhip Federaliſt, Capt. Pratt.

July 24. In lat. 44, 6, and long. 15, W. was boarded by the French corvette Chebeck, Captain Brouſe, mounting 28 guns, five days out from Bourdeaux—after detaining us one hour to examine the papers, and treating us with the greateſt politeneſs, permitted us to proceed.

The captain of the French Corvette told Capt. Pratt, that American veſſels were not taken by the French, but by French Americans.

Auguſt 9. In lat. 33. 59, long. 32, 17, W. was boarded by the Engliſh ſhip Mohawk, capt. James Baker; mounting 28 guns, out on a cruize, who treated us politely and after detaining us two hours, permitted us to proceed.

September 13. In lat 34, 34, long. 70, W. was boarded by the Engliſh frigate Topaze, capt. Church, of 38 guns, from Haliſax, bound on a cruize, who ſupplied us with two puncheons of water, and treated us politely, and after detaining us four hours, permitted us to proceed.

Spoke ſeveral veſſels who informed us, that the French took every American veſſel that they meet.

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.

By a gentleman paſſenger in the Daniſh ſhip Chriſtians Haven, captain Patrick Corran, arrived yeſterday in 43 days from Teneriffe, we have received the following:

Defeat of the Britiſh at Teneriffe.

On the morning of the 28th July, the town of Santa Croix was alarmed at the appearance of ſeven Britiſh ſhips lying off, and 36 armed boats that ranged acroſs the harbour. It ſeemed evidently their intention to have landed in town before day, but failing in that attempt they returned to the ſhipping. At 10 o'clock, about 1200 men were landed, and poſted themſelves upon the ſummit of a ſecond ridge of mountains on the N. E. while the Spaniards were ſtationed on the firſt ridge, which commanded the entrance into the town by a narrow paſſage. Some trifling firing enſued, without loſs on either ſide. At night the Engliſh re-embarked, and the ſhips ſtood off and on until the evening of the 24th, when all came to anchor. A bomb ketch commenced a partial fire on a diſtant fort, by way of attracting the attention of the Spaniards, which was warmly returned. Between one and two o'clock, the town was alarmed by the approach of boats, and the forts inſtantly commenced a heavy and inceſſant fire upon them. The darkneſs of the night favored the views of the Engliſh, and between 8 and 900 landed in two parties on each ſide of the caſtle. One ſmall party of 50 men, commanded by admiral Nelſon and captain Bowen landed on the Mole, the firſt loſt his right arm, and immediately returned on board. Captain Bowen with moſt of his little party was killed advancing to the charge. The other party penetrated into the town, aſſaulted the caſtle, were repulſed, and at laſt took refuge into a convent. Thither they were purſued by the Spaniards, who by this time had placed cannon in the ſtreets and avenues that led to it. The Engliſh finding themſelves ſurrounded on every ſide, offered terms to the general, in which they propoſed to march out, without doing injury to the town, upon condition of being delivered the money in the public treaſury, and the cargo of a Manilla ſhip in the harbour, which they erroneouſly ſuppoſed worth 10 or 15 millions.

The Spaniſh general was fired with indignation at the propoſal, and was about giving the ſignal for maſſacre, when they ſurrendered upon condition of marching out with their arms, and not ſerving in any expedition againſt the Canary iſlands for 18 months. The loſs of the Engliſh was about 100 killed and wounded on ſhore, and the officers ſuppoſed between 150 and 200 drowned in a cutter that was ſunk, and from their boats, in landing.—The Spaniards under arms were eighteen killed, and thirty wounded, together with ſome private perſons who were imprudently in the ſtreets, among whom was Mr. C. Roony, an Iriſh gentleman, known for his humanity to the diſtreſſed, and generous aſſiſtance and attention to foreigners who viſit the iſland.

The capitulation being ſigned, and the priſoners collected on the Mole, the Spaniſh general cauſed bread and wine to be given to every man, ordered every aſſiſtance to the wounded, and humanely offered to take thoſe under his care, who ſhould be thought too ill to be carried on board.—He received a very handſome letter from admiral Nelſon, in which was expreſſed unbounded gratitude for his humanity, adding that he would take the firſt opportunity of communicating it to his ſovereign.

The Britiſh officers very honorably declared that their intention was not to have kept poſſeſſion of the iſland had they taken it as they ſuppoſed that peace was at that time concluded, but only to require the money in the treaſury, and the cargo of the Manilla ſhip. It was not unreaſonable in their enemies to preſume that as that requiſition would not have amounted to one tenth of the ſum they expected, it would have been raiſed from their private property.

The perſons who compoſed the expedition were ſailors, the crews of the different veſſels.

The following are the ſhips engaged in this expedition.

Theſeus	74	Vice A. Nelſon, Capt. Miller,
Culloden	74	Capt. Troubridge,
Zealous	74	——Hood.
Leander	50	——Thomſon,
Emerald	36	——Waller,
Sea Horſe	32	——Freemantle,
Terpſichore	36	——Bowen,
Fox Cutter	4	——Lieut. Gibſon, with 10 pieces of artillery, ſunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board periſhed.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Margaretta, capt. S Barton. From a gentleman paſſenger, we have received the following:

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated Auguſt 29.

"A veſſel from Nevis informs us that there is an embargo at St. Kitts, in conſequence of a plot having been found out amongſt the windward regiment of colored militia, to ſet that iſland in a ſtate of inſurrection, and to make themſelves maſters of Brimſtone Hill."

The above plot was diſcovered by means of one of the negroes belonging to the regiment, who informed an officer of their intentions, and placed him behind a houſe where he overheard the whole ſcheme—It ſeems that on the enſuing parade, they were to have provided themſelves with ball cartridges, and when drawn up in front of the white regiment (as was cuſtomary) they were to take aim, and each man level the object before him. The conſequence of this diſcovery was that upwards of 20 of the ring-leaders were apprehended, and immediately executed. The maſſacree was to have taken place about the 25th Auguſt.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Eliza Wright, Jaſper, 60 days from Liverpool, alſo the ſhip Neutrality.

PETERSBURG, October 3.

Don Carlos Martinez de YRUJO, his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, was at Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, the 16th ult. on his travels through the eaſtern ſtates.

In conſequence of the prevailing fever in Philadelphia, the Miniſters and Preachers of the Methodiſt Church are to hold their conference at Duck creek, Croſs-Roads, in Delaware State, on the 10th inſtant.

We underſtand that the Spaniſh Court has given orders to their ſeveral officers not to interfere with prizes carried into their ports by French privateers.

We flatter ourſelves that the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia is abating, the deaths not being ſo conſiderable by our laſt accounts, as they were a few days before.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 21, 1797. (1m.)

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber will present a petition to the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at their next session, praying that the boundary line of the town of Petersburg, which now extends "from the north side "of the road that runs on the south side of Pride's "Race Ground, thence along the said road to "the west end of Banisters lane where it cor-"ners above his Dwelling-House, thence due "north to Appomattox river, &c." shall be continued from the said north side of the road in a straight line due north to Appomattox, so as to exclude the whole of the Battersea Estate.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (3w.)

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber living near Haddon's Tavern, a Sorrel HORSE, about 11 years old, about 4 feet 8 inches high, his two hind feet white, one of which is white nearly up to his ham, a few saddle spots, has a small place on his back that has been rubbed, has a bushy tail and mane, trots and gallops, and is rather dull. Whoever will deliver him to the subscriber, or give him information so that he gets him again, shall be well rewarded.

(2) FRANCIS HADDON.

Dinwiddie, October 2, 1797.

I HEREBY give notice that I shall petition the next General Assembly, for leave to rebuild my Mill across Pig river, in Franklin county.

LEWIS BURWELL.

Mecklenburg, Sept. 28, 1797. (ec3p)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

G O O D S

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting, British Osnaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

The Subscriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Irish Linens, cost from 9d. to 3s. 4d. sterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. sterling per piece, of 7½ yards in small boxes, imported in the ship Neutrality; which he will dispose of by the package—also about 80 casks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be sold low for cash, or six months credit—he has also on hand, West India Rum in hogsheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will sell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The House he lives in is also offered for sale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harness, and four substantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of six months. P. W.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate Possession given,

THE House lately occupied by EDWARD JEFFERS, opposite to Captain Parker's, on Bollingbrook-street—it is so constructed, as to admit of a store and accommodate family conveniently. Apply to Dr. William Moore, or the subscriber.

J. BYRNE.

N. B. I have a Lumber-house on Back-street calculated for the reception of grain, which I will rent at a low price by the year. J. B.

Petersburg, Sept. 23, 1797. (4t.)

Jockey Club Races.

TO be RUN for over the Course at John Moody's Race Ground, Lunenburg county, near Col. Davies's Mills (late Bedford's) on the third Friday in October next, A PURSE which it is supposed will be worth 180 dollars—free for such Horses only as have never taken a Purse over two mile heats, carrying weight for age agreeably to the New-Market rules.

The next day a PURSE will also be run for, of about 60 dollars, one mile heats. No person will be permitted to start a Horse who is not a subscriber to the Purse—and no Horse to start that ever has taken a Purse, Sweep-Stake, or Saddle.

September 23, 1797. 4

To be Rented,

A HOUSE on the Sand-Bar,

well calculated for a Shop or Tavern—a good STABLE, with Stalls for eight Horses—a BAKE-HOUSE, with two rooms joining it. All or part of those houses may be rented.—The road to the Bridge, Blandford, and the Market, goes by the doors of all these houses. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1797.

N O T I C E.

THE co-partnership of Gracie and Anderson having expired this day, they request those indebted to them, to make as speedy payment as possible—all claims against the concern will be discharged upon adjustment.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.

Petersburg, August 31, 1797. (6t)

THE Subscribers under the firm of Gracie, Anderson and Co. commenced business in the wholesale line on the first instant, in the brick store near the Market house, lately occupied by Messrs. Gracie, Bell and Co. where they are now opening for sale an extensive assortment of goods suitable to the season.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
ROBERT WALKER.

Petersburg, Sept. 26, 1797.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday the 10th of October, will be let for the term of four years on the premises,

THAT valuable Grist-Mill formerly the property of Tom Peterson, dec. of Prince George county, 7 miles from Petersburg, possession given immediately. Terms and further particulars made known on the day, by

R. H. COCKE,
JACK PATERSON, } Guardians.

Sept. 27, 1797. (3p)

Pursuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery, the 14th of September, 1797, Will be Sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 20th of October next,

A Tract of LAND, belonging to the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec. lying in the fork of Nottoway river, and Joseph swamp, in Sussex county, containing 435 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Mason.—Terms, one third of the money to be paid at the day of sale, the other two thirds at two annual payments. Bonds with approved security will be required: A good title will be made to the land when the bonds are discharged.—Persons disposed to purchase, may view the land at any time, by making application to any of the neighbours it adjoins.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sussex, September 25, 1797. (3w.)

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN BLAND, dec. of this county, are desired to make them known with the particular nature of the demand, to me, on or before the first day of December next, in order that I may be enabled to lay before the Court in the same month, a state of such demands, agreeable to the order of the said Court.

JOHN MARKS, Deputy Sheriff, for EDMUND RUFFIN, Sheriff of Prince George county, to whom administration of the said Estate is granted by the said Court.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (3t.)

In obedience to an order of the Worshipful Court of Prince George county,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at the late Dwelling House of JOHN BLAND, dec. in the said county, on the 5th day of October next, on a Credit of six months, for all sums above five dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid,

ALL the perishable part of the said Bland's Estate, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, with the Plantation utensils.

JOHN MARKS, Deputy Sheriff, for EDMUND RUFFIN, Sheriff of Prince George county, to whom administration of the said Estate is granted by the said Court.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (4t.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out-houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

September 16, 1797.

Mr. PRENTIS,

IN your Paper of the 15th instant, are published several affidavits, &c. by a certain William Cryer, against a certain Samuel Clay, son of Thomas Clay, charging the said Samuel Clay of having diabolical intentions to fix a stigma on the said Cryer, by circulating a report for that purpose—to do away which, the said Cryer appeals to the impartial public, through you, at a time when it appears out of the power of the said Clay to do himself justice in answering the said Cryer, he being gone to Edinburg, where he will remain until he compleats his physicial studies—and Cryer knowing it, takes this opportunity to publish in his absence, a number of affidavits taken without the said Clay's having any notice thereof, and long before he left the country. Such conduct appears to my view, if I am not very much mistaken, an endeavour of the said Cryer's to fix a stigma on the youth in his absence; (if he means Samuel Watkins Clay and son of the subscriber) to do away which from the impartial public, please publish the following copies.

Dinwiddie, sc. This day Elizabeth Jones of lawful age, came before me Rawleigh P. Downman, a justice for the aforesaid county, and made oath according to law, that she sometime since heard her brother Peter Jones say, that he heard that Capt. Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Cousins had been at Mr. William Cryer's to demand some hogs from the said Cryer, which were belonging to Read Peter Jones; and when the said Wilson went to the said Cryer's, that the said Cryer asked the said Wilson if he meant war, and that Wilson answered if he did, he could storm his castle; and if he the said Cryer did not give up the hogs, that he would have him recorded, and further saith not.

her
ELIZABETH ✕ JONES.
mark

The above affidavit of Elizabeth Jones was taken before me, this 9th day of June 1797.

(Copy)
RAWLEIGH P. DOWNMAN.

THE above report, or something similar to it I heard at the same time.

DAVID JONES.

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of July 1797.
WILLIAMSON COLEMAN.

Dinwiddie, sc. Thomas Grubbs came before me a justice of the peace, and made oath, that a report passing in this neighbourhood respecting William Cryer's having taken hogs from and off Capt. Charles Wilson's land, belonging to R. Peter Jones; that by the orders of the said Cryer, his overseers and some of his negroes did go and bring them home to the said Cryer's, and put them up on the said Cryer's land, when forbid by the said Wilson in the name of the said Jones; nevertheless Cryer refused delivering the hogs to the said Wilson, that Wilson told the said Cryer, if he did not give them up in peace, he would have him recorded; this deponant says he knows nothing of it, nor did he ever hear it, until about February or March last, but since that time he heard Mr. Jerry Bailey say, that he heard this report in a snow soon after it happened, and that Samuel Clay was treated very ill, as he had told Mr. George Booth at Dinwiddie court in June.

his
THOMAS ✕ GRUBBS.
mark

Also came before me Barzillai Dance, and made oath that the affidavit of Thomas Grubbs is true with respect to what Mr. Baily said and the report; further the said Bailey said the said things in the presence of Henry Cousins, who did not deny it, from whom he said this report came; and further the said Bailey said that was not all, for that they had killed some of the hogs of R. Peter Jones's, and said they would singe them if the hogs were stiff before they could get home; and further saith, that the said George Booth had treated Samuel Clay very ill in company, so that he could not pass, when at the same time he had heard this report (above) long before Samuel Clay did—which Wilson when demanding the hogs in R. Peter Jones's name, was very angry when he accused Cryer.

BARZILLAI DANCE.

The above affidavits of Thomas Grubbs and Barzillai Dance, was made before me 27th July 1797.
WILLIAMSON COLEMAN.

Dinwiddie, sc. John Lyall came before me a justice of the peace for the said county and made oath, that having heard a report that was like to become serious in the upper end of the said county, respecting the conduct of a Mr. William Cryer, living in Nottoway county, who had been accused by Capt. Charles Wilson, of Nottoway county also, of taking hogs of Mr. Peter Jones's from off the land of said Wilson, which report was mentioned by Samuel W. Clay, of Dinwiddie, by way of enquiry to several citizens, which gave umbrage to George Booth, nephew of the said William Cryer, who accused the said Clay of having raised the report himself—the steps that the said Booth took to come at the truth of the said report, was also said to be ungenerous, mean and contemptable. Therefore, about the last of June 1797, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Clay, father of the said Samuel W. Clay, I went to see Capt. Charles Wilson, of Nottoway county, to inquire what was the fact, from whence this report originated, and then the said Wilson told in my presence that two of the said Cryer's overseers, and some of his negroes, did take from off his land eight hogs against his orders, that one they killed as they said to eat, another was wounded by their dogs and was killed, in consequence thereof, the said Wilson went on to say that he was very angry, and swore that they should have law enough if there was any, because they told him that their employer, to wit, William Cryer, had given them orders to catch and bring away all the long ear'd hogs in the woods, which was taking privileges from off his premises, and then the said Wilson said he became more cool, and went to see Cryer respecting the business at his house; as he entered, saw Cryer have a pistol in his hand, another on a table, his overseer cleaning a gun-lock, Cryer asked him the said Wilson, if he came for mischief, and he answered no; that he was on his guard, knowing what sort of a man Cryer was, so he said but little, and had with him at the same time Atha Thomas and Henry Cousins—but in the conversation that passed, Cryer agreed he had given his overseers those orders to take the hogs, that he had them and claimed them as his own, that the said Wilson informed him, as he had his overseers before, that they belonged to a sow which was said to be R. Peter Jones's, and that he had been feeding them and gentleing them at the said Jones's request, and the said Cryer refused letting him have them, but at last told him, the said Wilson, that if he would swear to the said hogs he would give them up, and the said Wilson told him he would, and Cryer refuted, upon which the said Wilson did make oath that he believed they were hogs descendants of the said sow, before a justice of the peace, to wit, Capt. Drury Jones, but the said Wilson went on to say, that the said Cryer sent after him, to let him know that he need not make oath to the said hogs, for he was willing now that he should have them, and further said if he would send for the hogs and take them away he might, and that the said Cryer would make him satisfaction for the damages he had sustained; the said Wilson went on further to say, that the said Jones did send to his house, after the hogs were brought back from Cryer's, and carried six home, the old marked sow and five younger, one he gave to him the said Wilson, and brought and paid Wilson a barrel of corn, which the said Wilson said he expended in gentleing the hogs; further the said Wilson said, he went after the overseers of Cryer had carried away the hogs, to the bed of the sow, where they acknowledged that they were satisfied that the hogs belonged to the said old sow, or in other words descended from her, or words to the same import—I heard from him the said Wilson, who said he had taken witnesses to all the whole transactions, to wit, the said Altha Thomas and Henry Cousins, and the said Henry Cousins still says, that all the people in the world will never be able to convince him otherwise, than that they were old R. Peter Jones's hogs.

Given under my hand this 27th July 1797.
WILLIAMSON COLEMAN.

Is this the law? "No person shall hunt, shoot or kill any hog, shoat, or pig unmarked, upon another man's land, &c. but any person may upon his own land kill hogs unmarked, but must give an account upon oath before a justice of the peace within three months of all hogs so killed, and obtain his certificate, otherwise may be prosecuted for hog-stealing. THOMAS CLAY.

Brunswick, September 21, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WALKER, dec'd, of Brunswick county, are hereby required to settle their respective accounts without delay, as the circumstances of the Estate [illegible] impracticable to give any longer indulgence—All those who have claims against the said Estate are desired to take notice, that as the subscriber is about closing his Executorship, unless their claims are produced properly authenticated, by the last day of next December, this advertisement will be plead in bar of payment.

6t BENJAMIN JONES, Ex'or.

N O T I C E.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

N O T I C E.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Session of the General Assembly, praying an act may be passed for the regulation and establishment of the streets in the Town of Petersburg; the completion of the Courthouse and Jail therein, and the enlargement of the powers of the Common-Hall, with respect to taxation.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

N O T I C E.

THE subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an absence of a few months from the state, requests all those who may have claims against said estate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the same, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 5w

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (tf.)

BLANK WRITS,

For SALE at this Office.

305

I. HALL, & Co.

Have just received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extensive assortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crucibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crown Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Burgamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Musk

White and Brown Sugar Candy
Cassi Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
——graduated measures
—— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Pestles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyser's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Petersburg, Septembe 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-house, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

Will be Sold, for ready money,

on Monday the 9th of October next, at Mecklenburg Courthouse, being Court Day,

A TRACT of WOOD LAND,

containing 400 acres, more or less, lying on Miles creek, adjoining the Lands of William Edward Broadnax, and the estate of Edward Travis—conveyed to me in trust by Cadwallader Jones, to satisfy a debt with interest and cost, due by said Jones to the late firm of Baird and Weisiger.

JOHN THWEATT, Trustee.

September 18, 1797. eo3

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Mill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling-house, smoke-house, stables, and carriage-house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchasers. As considerable portions of the abovementioned property, are subject to leases of various modifications; and as other portions are somewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjust the whole advantageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed most adviseable, to receive propositions from those who may choose to become purchasers, describing the particular portions thereof, they respectively propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property should not be disposed of at private sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an immediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although some credit will be allowed for some portion of the purchase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purposes mentioned in the premises.

Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the foregoing property, having been unavoidably postponed, it is now proposed to commence it, on the 26th of the next month. and to continue it from day to day, until the 30th, if the whole of the property should not be sooner disposed of.

W. B. GILES.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
ft for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to Robert Moore. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Petersburg Bridge Lottery being already sold, the Commissioners have very sanguine reasons to say, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouse on Wednesday the 1st of November, being the second day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finished.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

Charlotte County, August 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff,
against
JOHN WATKINS, Defr. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy,—Teste.

(2m.) THOMAS READ, C.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 19th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

FOR SALE,

On Thursday the 23d November next, to the highest bidder,

FIVE hundred acres valuable LAND, lying on both sides Jennito creek, in Mecklenburg county, being the Land whereon I now live—it has on it a convenient dwelling-house and out houses, good orchards of choice fruit trees, is well watered and timbered. The terms of payment will be made known on that day.

JAMES STANDLEY, Sen.

September 18, 1797. eo6

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAILS of the UNITED STATES, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the first day of October next.

1. FROM Petersburg by Suffex courthouse and Southampton courthouse, to South Quay—once in two weeks—Leaving Petersburg ever other Wednesday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 4 P. M. Returning—leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P. M.

2. From Suffolk by Murfreesboro' to South Quay, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P. M. Returning—leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and to continue until the first day of October 1799.

The usual penalties for failures and delays will be stipulated in the contracts.

JO: HABERSHAM, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, August 24, 1797. } 4w

Charlotte Court, August 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff.
against
Pleasant Crenshaw, Abel Jackson, and Josiah Jackson, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Josiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the said Defendant Josiah do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months successively, and published at the front door of Ash Camp Church, in the county aforesaid, on some day immediately after divine service and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(2m) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

On the 10th of next month will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the house occupied by the subscriber, in OLD STREET,

ALL the Personal Estate of DAVID RINNEY, deceased, consisting of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, a Negroe Wench and 2 Children, a Cow, and the utensils in his line of business as Taylor—also the unexpired Leases of the Tenements occupied by John Creighton, the subscriber and John Taliaferro; the buildings are new, and advantageously situated for business. Six months credit will be given for all sums over Three Pounds. Bond and approved security will be required by DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

Petersburg, Sept 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP

POLLY,

of Petersburg:

LATELY the property of Captain Blakeley—she is about 38 or 40 tons burthen, is in good order, and would answer for a coasting vessel. She is now in the river opposite Petersburg. Apply to the subscriber near Mr. Armistead's Tavern.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Norfolk, Philadelphia, Petersburg, and Richmond Packet.

For Norfolk, New York, or Elsewhere,

THE SCHOONER

GOOD INTENT,

CHARLES POTTER, Master;

Just arrived from New-York, in five days,

FOR freight or passage, apply to the Capt on board, at the Long Wharf, or to Mr. Thomas Cross, Boot and Shoemaker, in Cross street.

The subscriber has for Sale, on board of said vessel,

SOAP and CANDLES,
Irish POTATOES, CHEESE,
Scotch HERRINGS, by the keg or barrel,
1 hogshead of good W. I. RUM, 2d proof,
GIN in cases, of the first quality,
APPLES in barrels,
ONIONS.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention—which will be sold low for Cash or Barter.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £.45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly constituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed at Raleigh in December last, for the purpose "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averysborough to the con-"fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "said rivers as far as the same can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the President and Directors of said Company "to agree with any person or "persons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforesaid, by "canals, locks or sluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon such terms as they may "think best;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any person or persons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in these rivers are expected to be low for some months, during which the situations of the different shoals or other obstructions, can be so much better examined, it is particularly requested, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the said work will come forward without loss of time—Undoubted security will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addressed to the President of the Company near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C, August 30, 1797. } 6w